QUIKRETE®

"Quality Concrete and Cement Products"

FORWELL MATERIALS, INC.
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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1: PRODUCT INFORMATION

DATE: December 1, 1999

Product Name: QUIKRETE Vinyl Concrete Patcher
Product Code: 06-1133-03, 06-1133-09, 06-1133-18

Manufacturer's Name & Address:
The QUIKRETE Companies
1790 Century Circle
Atlanta, GA
30345

Suppliers Name & Address:
Forwell Materials Inc.
R.R. #2
Cambridge, Ontario
N1R 5S3

Emergency & Information Telephone Number: (519) 621-3093

Product Use: Repairing Concrete floor, driveways, sidewalks and steps.

SECTION 2: HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS	CAS NO.	TLV-MG/M
Natural Sand & Gravel	14808-60-7	0.1(silica)
Acetic Acid Ethenyl Ester	24937-78-8	5
Portland Cement	65997-15-1	5

LD50: not determined LC50: not determined

NIOSH has recommended that the permissible exposure limit be changed to 50 micrograms respirable free silica per cubic meter of air (50 up/M) averaged over a work shift of up to 10 hours per day, 40 hours per week. The NIOSH Criteria Document for Crystalline Silica should be consulted for more detailed information.

SECTION 3: PHYSICAL DATA

PHYSICAL STATE: Solid ; ODOUR & APPEARANCE: Grey or White colour with no odour ; SOLUBLE IN WATER: slight

The following properties are not applicable: Odour Threshold, Specific Gravity, Vapour pressure, Vapour Density, Evaporation Rate, boiling Point, Freezing Point

SECTION 4: FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD

Product is noncombustible and not explosive.

SECTION 5: REACTIVITY DATA

Product is stable and not incompatible with most other materials, but silica will dissolve in hydrofluoric acid and produce a corrosive gas-silicon tetrafluoride. Contact with powerful oxidizing agents such as fluorine, chlorine trifluoride, manganese trioxide and oxygen difluoride may cause fires. Keep dry until used to preserve product utility.

SECTION 6: TOXICOLOGICAL PROPERTIES

Classified as a nuisance dust by OSHA, MSHA and ACGIH. Exposure can affect the skin, the eyes and mucous membranes. The product contains silica particles that may be broken down to the respirable size range during shipping, handling, or use, and thus may be inhaled. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has evaluated in Volume 42, *Monographs on the Evaluation of the Carcinogenicity Risk of Chemicals to Humans, Silica and some Silicates* (1987), that there is "SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE for the carcingoenicity of crystalline silica to experimental animals" and "LIMITED EVIDENCE" with respect to humans.

Route(s) of Entry:	Inhalation?	Yes
	Skin?	Yes
	Ingestion?	Yes

Acute Exposure: Can dry the skin and cause alkali burns. Dust can irritate the eyes and upper respiratory system. Toxic effects noted in animals include, for acute exposures, alveolar damage with pulmonary edema.

Chronic Exposure: Dust can cause inflammation of the lining tissue of the interior of the nose and inflammation of the cornea. Hypersensitive individuals may develop an allergic dermatitis. Excessive inhalation of silica dust may result in respiratory disease, including silicosis, pneumoconiosis, pulmonary fibrosis and possibly cancer.

Carcinogenicity:	NTP? No	
	OSHA Regulated?	Not as a carcinogen
	IARC Monographs?	Yes

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure: Symptoms of excessive exposure include shortness of breath and reduced pulmonary function. This inert material gives no potential acute toxic hazard.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure: Individuals with sensitive skin and with pulmonary and/or respiratory disease, including, but not limited to, asthma and bronchitis, or subject to eye irritation, should be precluded from exposure.

SECTION 7: PREVENTATIVE MEASURES

Personal Protective Equipment:

Gloves:	Use of barrier creams or impervious work gloves is recommended.
Eyes:	Safety glasses with side shield should be worn when excessive (visible) dusty conditions Are present or anticipated
Respiratory:	Refer to the Ontario Regulation 763/83 as amended for respiratory equipment specified for various respirable dust levels.
Other:	Work clothing recommended to reduce skin exposure. Work clothing should be washed after every use. Following work, workers should shower with soap and water.
Spill Procedures:	If spilled, can be cleaned up using dry methods which do not disperse dust into the air. avoid breathing dust. Emergency procedures are not required.
Waste Disposal:	Can be treated as common waste for disposal or returned to container for later use if not contaminated or wet.
Engineering Controls:	Local exhaust can be used, if necessary, to control airborne dust levels (below TWAEV)
Handling & Use:	Respirable dust may be generated during processing, handling and storage - avoid inhalation.

SECTION 8: EMERGENCY FIRST AID PROCEDURES

Eye Contact:	Irrigate (flood) eyes with water immediately and repeatedly with clean water.
Skin Contact:	Wash with soap and water. Contact physician if irritation persists.
Inhalation:	Remove to fresh air. Dust in throat or nasal passages should clear spontaneously. Contact a physician.
Ingestion:	Ingestion in harmful quantities is unlikely. If ingested, drink plenty of water and consult a physician. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING.

SECTION 9: PREPARATION INFORMATION

Prepared by:	Forwell Materials Inc. R.R. #2 Cambridge, Ontario N1R 5S3
Telephone:	(519) 621-3093
Date Prepared:	December 1, 1999

The company believes that the information contained herein is factual. The data and information presented are without warranty, guarantee or liability on our part, and are presented to the customer for his own consideration, and verification.